NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
5 cents
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The winner: money-power

"ON matters of liberal legislation, the split is not between Democrats and Republicans as such," the N. Y. Times commented last weekend in its Sunday-Before-Election editorial. "The voter does not have a wide range of choice under the two-party system. . . ."

To put this in GUARDIAN language, the voter in this election was faced with the traditional machine-politics proposition: "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The one clear winner in the 1950 elections was the big money-power of the nation. The issues the people at large are most vitally concerned with—peace, better living, security and civil rights—never had a chance. The Times itself, along with most of the rest of the press and radio, helped to see to that by blacking out the candidates and program of the American Labor Party and Progressive Party wherever an attempt was made to restore these basic issues to the political argument.

The determination of big money to snuff out any spark of surviving New Dealism was demonstrated most starkly in the three party gang-up on Congressman Vito Marcantonio in New York.

The tell-tale list of contributors to the tri-partisan campaign to unseat Marcantonio (see p. 3) represents the same forces which financed and prearranged the bi-partisan campaign to re-seat Senator Taft in Ohio.

TO the undying credit of the valiant American Labor Party congressman from New York, he fought the most brilliant and most resourceful fight of his career. He battled for the real issues. He held principle intact. And in the face of the overwhelming odds against him, his American Labor Party vote topped the Republican vote against him by 15,000, the Democratic vote by 10,000 and the Liberals by 30,000.

Marcantonio's total ALP vote—36,000—was the same figure which elected him in 1948, despite the fact that only 85,000 voted in the 1950 election as against 97,000 in 1948.

In sum, the ALP-Progressive forces actually gained strength in Marc's district—enough to outrun the machines separately and to demolish their "Liberal" running dog. It took the combined weight of all three—and the abandonment of any pretense of political priciple by each — to prevail against him.

THE ALP in New York and the Progressive Party throughout the nation had accepted the Marcantonio campaign as the point of top concentration. They proved that the machines can be beaten by progressive pluralities except where the machines merge principle and forces to beat them. And the surprising N. Y. statewide vote of more than 200,000 for the ALP's first independent state ticket—blacked out by press and radio, and with mere pittances for campaign funds to carry the fight beyond the Marcantonio district—indicates that the base is there from which to mount anew the kind of political force which must come into ascendancy if a program of progress and peace is ever to be won.

Controlling both old parties and their satellites, big money is obviously no respecter of persons when its program is at stake. The last New Dealer, Marcantonio, went down before them—but so did Tydings, Bowles, Thomas, Taylor in the primaries, and sundry others who had maintained even a faint-hearted Fair Deal outlook and so much as an ounce of fight against McCarthyism in America.

So the Progressives of '48 have been proved right once again in their contention that the old parties, with their open obeisance to big money and gangsterism, cannot win a program of expanding democracy in America or anywhere in the world.

—THE EDITORS

A fight well fought

"Go home tonight with the full realization that the ultimate victory belongs to us."
VITO MARCANTONIO, Nov. 7, 1950

NEW YORK

Coalition defeats Marcantonio

McManus gets 208,000

AS VITO MARCANTONIO, sole progressive congressman, left his East Harlem headquarters on election night, a great crowd that had overflowed into the streets shouted: "Next time, Marc."

After 12 years in office Marcantonio was defeated. He had polled as many votes as in 1948 but they were not enough to counter-balance the three-party gang-up behind his opponent, James G. Donovan.

In his corner Donovan had a slush fund garnered from the U.S. banking and real estate interests (see P.3); the unstinting support of all the city's dailies and well-paid radio commentators; the frantic hysteria foisted on the nation; and a "reorganization" of the district which added new voters unfamiliar with what Marc had won for the community. This was the score:

Marcantonio (ALP)	35,835
Donovan (Democrat)	24,962
Donovan (Republican)	20,339
Donovan (Liberal)	5,090
Donovan (total)	50,391

Marc's defeat leaves Congress for the time being with no clear voice for peace or freedom. The fact will be noted around the world wherever the fight for peace goes on.

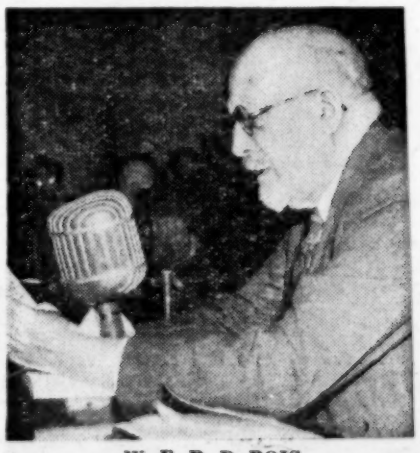
BRIGHT SPOT: Two small but meaningful bright spots, however, were the tallies of Marc's friends. William Bianchi, Republican candidate for state senator from the 22nd district, who defied the GOP and campaigned for Marc, was reelected. He polled more ALP votes than Republican. Here was his score:

Bianchi (ALP)	20,767
Bianchi (Republican)	15,959
Bianchi (total)	36,362
Alfred Santangelo (Dem.-Lib.)	34,275

Marc's former assistant, Manuel Medina, running for state assemblyman in the 14th, drew more votes than the Liberal and Republican candidates combined, and came within 670 votes of winning. The score there was:

Hulan E. Jack (Democrat)	6,526
Manuel Medina (ALP)	5,855
Carlos Blasini (Republican)	1,720
Pedro Torres (Liberal)	1,052

THE MAYORALTY: The voters favored those who bolted the bosses or said they did. They elected Vincent R. Impellitteri mayor because, under the banner of his new and temporary Experience Party, he said that he was independent. The voters apparently disregarded his career in Tammany, his silence in the face of Democratic municipal corruption.



W. E. B. DuBOIS
A new note in politics

Much of the protest vote against the corruption in both major parties went to Impellitteri, making him the first mayor of New York ever to be elected without the formal endorsement of either the Republican or Democratic parties. Impellitteri's victory foreshadowed a shake-up in Tammany whereby James A. Farley, who backed Impellitteri, might make a come-back in Democratic circles. He would replace Boss Flynn, who backed Judge Ferdinand Pecora.

Impellitteri's orders to round up "hoodlums" without formal charge or warrant before election gave no hope that police brutality would be lessened under the new regime. Here is the mayoralty total:

Impellitteri (Experience)	1,156,587
Pecora (Democrat)	712,232
Pecora (Liberal)	224,828
Pecora (total)	937,060
Corsi (Republican)	328,795
Ross (ALP)	149,182

GOVERNORSHIP: GUARDIAN's John T. McManus, running for governor, led the ALP ticket, though his total (incomplete) of 207,543 fell short of previous ALP totals. The McManus vote ran behind the Liberal Party vote for Lynch, thereby forefeiting the ALP's position on Row C of the balloting machine. ALP candidates at the next election will appear on Row D. The governorship score with a few districts missing, was:

Dewey (Republican)	2,744,381
Lynch (Democrat)	1,951,175
Lynch (Liberal)	261,137
Lynch (total)	2,212,312
McManus (ALP)	207,543

SENATOR RACE: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for Senator, lost some progressive votes to Sen. Lehman. He had brought tremendous dignity to the campaign, carrying the party's banner for peace and freedom, closing his final speech with a warning that "we are voting for our lives" and summoning voters "to your tents, O Israel."

But Lehman's lingering reputation for New Deal liberalism confused many voters. The score in the Senate race:

Lehman (Democrat)	2,191,863
Lehman (Liberal)	303,558
Lehman (total)	2,495,421
Hanley (Republican)	2,357,264
DuBois (ALP)	189,546

Incomplete tallies of other ALP candidates are:

Clementina Paolone (Lt. Gov.)	202,787
Michael Jiminez (Controller)	195,416
Frank Scheiner (Atty. Gen.)	197,998

ALP fights on

This is the election night statement issued by the candidates of the American Labor Party:

The candidates of the ALP thank the many thousands of New York citizens who voted for the candidates on Row C.

The lights will go out tonight in the clubhouses of the Tammany, Republican and Liberal Party machines until the next election while the scramble for jobs and payoffs continues.

As always the ALP will continue to work 365 days a year on the vital issues which face the people; and as we have done in this election, to oppose the corruption and gangland-big business tie-ups of the old parties and their satellites.

Whoever the victors may be in this election, the people can realize these ends only if they use their organized strength to attain them.

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THE MAIL BAG

The pursuit of truth

CHICAGO, ILL.

All U.S. newspapers profess that they keep Americans the best-informed people in the world because of "freedom of the press." They neglect to mention it's the owners of large corporations who pay Hearst, etc. to print just what they want the people to know by distortion and half-truths. As the English poet Tennyson wrote:

That a lie which is half a truth
is ever the blackest of lies,
That a lie which is all a lie may
be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is
a harder matter to fight.

Give me the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, liberty and the pursuit of truth. **Mrs. Joanne Rex**

Or maybe to H---?

SEATTLE, WASH.

Forty-eight states fitting nicely on the map.
Scientists and know-how boys stop to take a nap.
A hydo atom slips, blowing everything to H — — — — —
Then there are 47. . . .

Bernard Freyd

Your masters or your dead

ASTORIA, ORE.

Seneca said it would be a perilous day for the masters if their slaves ever started numbering them.

People dislike being jarred loose from old ideas; they refuse to concede that they have masters, let alone nmbering them. But when their sons are taken away to die in a war that was instituted without their knowledge or consent, they begin to think. When they see their government setting up corrupt regimes abroad, supporting those that grind the common man, they begin to wonder. Might there be some truth in the contention that monopoly capitalists are their real masters—masters so ruthless that they will not only rob them of their sons to keep other countries exploitable, but will not shrink from getting them killed off by the millions in the horrible atomic war they are brewing for us?

They are forcing the people into the dangerous choice of either numbering their masters, or numbering their dead. **Z. P.**

The UN and the people

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

Forty-seven nations in the UN General Assembly voted for the so-called UN forces to cross the 38th parallel—and only five voted against this move. Sounds overwhelming, until you realize that Soviet Russia with 200,000,000 people voted against, that China with 450,000,000 people would have voted against but wasn't there, that India with 350,000,000 people abstained. Here, in three countries, are a billion of the earth's 2½ billion people who didn't vote for the UN resolution — and there were others.

The "overwhelming" UN victory for U. S. policy indicates nothing quite so clearly as that a world organization based on nations rather than on people is not very democratic. **Vernon Ward**

Reform a la Rhee

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Syngman Rhee, that progressive Korean leader, comes up with a new meaning for land reform. In an interview with U. S. News:

"We were beginning land reform in the South when the war began. This land reform law will be extended to the North. We will do nothing about it during harvest this year. **But next year we will take away the land given to tenants and return it to the landlords."** (My emphasis). **Alfred C. Kuchler**

Improper techniques?

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Far too often I have found you dealing in half-truths, over-simplifications, language and techniques which I think are improper. But this month we in California are farced with a loyalty oath. And although some of us vocally deplore the oath, we are not able to get enough people to stand with us in opposing it. Alone, our protests are touching but worthless.

I figure that part of your job is to help arouse public opinion on this oath in California and on the danger of the oath in other states. For this reason, I am renewing my sub. Please give us publicity; please give all the other cases involving civil liberties continued publicity; please make those of us interested in the integrity of your newspaper proud of you. **Ruth Limmer**

Tin can night

ERWIN, TENN.

I have this bit of 1950 Americana from a commercial traveler friend.

"I write this from a city in the Middle West, at midnight. Tonight, it seems, is rubbish and tin-can collection night. I tried to go to sleep but the racket is terrific—the banging of cans and glass bottles. I pulled the windows down—still I could hear it. I went to the front window that faces the street—all I could see was droves of poor people picking through the hotel's trash—one or two at each pile, with a bag or box in hand to hold their prizes . . . a swarm of American human rats moving from one pile to another.

"My God! I thought. Can this be Christian America, that is selling democracy to the rest of the world?"

Ernest Seeman

Our weight in gold?

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

I notice you are increasing the subscription to $2 per year. The GUARDIAN is worth $10 per issue! I wouldn't think of doing without it. **Chester M. Cadle**

Spreading hope

DURHAM, N. H.

In your promise not to "budge an inch" in the fight for freedom you speak for the tough core of American liberals who are not going to yield to reaction and tyranny. Your voice is the hope of America; keep it strong and clear. The rougher the going has been for progressives, the more inspired you have been. This gives us all hope. Here's $5 for a bundle of five more GUARDIANS. We have only begun to fight. **G. H. Daggett**

Long-run values

CHICAGO, ILL.

We should like to express our appreciation and sympathy with the ideas expressed by Mr. Leroy Dixon (Mailbag, Oct. 18). He has stated a key weakness in American liberalism with eloquence, moral sensitivity, and vigor.

Withal that history moves through the short-run, the battle of the liberal is lost in the instant that he forgets the values for which he fights in the long-run.

Kermit Eby
Assoc. Prof. of Social Sciences
Univ. of Chicago
Grace Levit
Asst. to Prof. Eby

Catholic doubts

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Catholic weekly Commonweal is beginning to ask interesting questions. In its Oct. 20 issue one of the editors, just back from Europe, sees "Americans against a foreign backdrop" and writes:

"An atmosphere of dependence upon power is something like an atmosphere of mustard gas; not much else survives. . . . How far can power go? Uncomprehending power. Force is useful so long as it is a tool of policy. It is the sword by which the wielder dies when it is used without understanding." Communism is "not answered and silenced by force. . . . That, I think, is why there is a 'neutrality' sentiment in Europe. . . . Europeans have had a belly-full of force."

Of a pilgrimage of Catholic students meeting in Rome, "paid for by the Americans," he says all agreed it was "uncomfortably spectacular. . . . The only reason I had given me was that the rally, in its pageantry and emotionalism, has seemed very much like pre-war Nazi youth meetings. Two of the veteran students made that remark." **J. B. Stanley**

George Bernard Shaw

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the most famous Irishman since Saint Patrick (who was Welsh), died last week; still active at 94, he had slipped and broken his thigh in his garden at Ayot St. Lawrence, England, and succumbed to complications following an operation.

Press obituaries ran to full pages and more, but the space could not measure humanity's loss. Shaw was five years old when the Civil War began in America and the serfs were freed in Russia; hardly anyone living remembers a Shaw-less world. Obits stressed his success as a playwright, sought to show that his uncompromising stand for socialism was only part-serious and he did not mean it when he said: "Marx made a man of me."

"BLAZING NONSENSE": Actually Shaw, the supreme individualist, had for over half a century been a living refutation of the notion that socialists must be solemn and herd-minded. He insisted to the end that capitalism was outdated and that the problem of freedom of personal eccentricity under a planned economy was not beyond the brain of man (or at least woman) to solve. In one of his last press interviews (**Reynolds News**, London, Aug. 6) he made this reply to the question, "Are you a Communist, Mr. Shaw?":

> **"Yes: of course I am. A war on communism is ignorant blazing nonsense. Without its present immense basis of communism and socialism our civilization could not exist for a week. . . . If [British Defense Minister] Mr. Shinwell announced that he would leave the defense of the country to private enterprise he would be certified and stowed in a mental hospital next year. The future is to the country which carries communism farthest and fastest. Russia has civilized the Siberian desert miraculously by it, outstripping us all by borrowing the English methods invented by myself and my Fabian colleagues."**

THE BANNER OF COURAGE: In the same interview he referred to "the so-called United Nations disunitedly making war on North Korea in support of South Korea, and calling it a war on communism as a transparent disguise for a war on Russia." He expressed the belief that the A-bomb would never be used again because "it is a boomerang."

Shaw was sometimes wrong, but his epitaph might be: "He was never afraid to say what he thought." If that was easy for him after he won success and wealth, he had started from nothing and never compromised an inch to win them. With W. E. B. DuBois, the American sage only 12 years his junior, he would have had the right to say to others: "We have no more use for cowards." —**CEDRIC BELFRAGE**

Spare the Eskimo

DENVER, COLO.

The first three months of police action in Korea cost each of us $100 ($15 billion) and further hardened our sensitivity to suffering. Three months in Viet-Nam may come higher in both categories. The Philippines will really be expensive.

There is no present prospect that there will be an end to such military adventures before the end of the century. When the year 2000 rolls round, we will all, except the very rich, be reduced to a coolie status. This will be accomplished by direct taxes and more so by higher prices and lower quality of the goods we must buy.

Supporting 50 years of little wars will make us as callous as the military mind must be. Sympathy has no place in such conditions. Every neighbor will have to be watched with suspicion. Jungle law will prevail when civilian goods run low. However, before the year 2000 some nation, little or big, may in panic let loose with atom or hydrogen bombs, radioactive dust, bacteriological or biological weapons and that will take care of everything.

I am not without hope though. I do hope the Eskimos, the Hottentots or some other decent savages will be spared to take over the earth when its fruitfulness has been restored. **R. C. Ainslee**

Shaw (Irwin) and DuBois

E. PEPPERELL, MASS.

As I see the news that Irwin Shaw has withdrawn his play, **Bury the Dead**, I think to myself: For 15 years I've tried to make the grade as a writer, and I though such men as Shaw, with their great talent, must also be heroes. But if a man who can write so well can sink so low as to deny his own words—his own courage—I say to myself: This man is even less than I—I, who only made five dollars in all my life as a writer.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' speech is one of the best things I've ever read. **Al Amery**

●

STOCKTON, CALIF.

Dr. DuBois' speech to the ALP is one of the clearest expositions I have seen of the issues confronting Americans today. I am going to get it into as many hands as possible, particularly the college students. Sorry I can't send more than $2, but when the government snatches so much from us for death it is terribly hard to find enough for living. **Sybil Sticht**

Northwestern sanity

MISSOULA, MONT.

I have seen a number of sample copies of your paper and have intended to subscribe for some time. It's difficult for an educator these days to subscribe to the publications he really wants to read; fortunately, here in the northwest we aren't feeling the hysteria as keenly as elsewhere. How long that condition will last, I don't know. At any rate, enclosed is $2 for a year's sub. Here's hoping Gideon's Army never falters in its march!

Byron R. Bryant

Attention bookworms

STONEBORO, PA.

I have brought several very interesting books from the Book Find Club and wonder whether there may not be other readers of the GUARDIAN who would like to exchange books with me—especially on the subject of evolution?

Mrs. Mary Guyton
Box 191

Co-op minded?

ROXBURY, MASS.

Through the Mailbag we would like to reach a "progressive" couple interested in living in an old Colonial farm house (152 acres, near Exeter, N. H., 55 miles from Boston).

For some years we have used this farm for vacation periods for our two families. Now we would like to enter into a cooperative venture whereby together the place might gradually be developed and used, and at the same time lived in by a sympathetic family. Under our tentative plan the house—furnished, with bath and electricity—would be rent free, and the income of the family would be derived from some job in the neighborhood or local town. Some sort of a car would be necessary.

Are there any "harnessed," but imaginative progressives interested?

(Rev.) Robert M. Muir
(Rev.) Warren H. McKenna
Workers of the Common Life,
40 Linwood Street

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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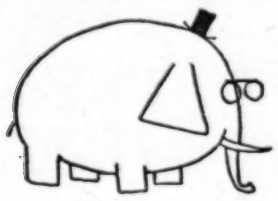
GOP victories whittle down Democratic margin in Congress

MORE THAN 40,000,000 Americans went to the polls on Tuesday to set a new record for an off-election year. The voting was highly unorthodox and cut across traditional party lines. In almost every major contest the basic issues confronting the people were concealed by red-baiting, at which Republicans had the edge despite



Democratic boasting that the Truman Administration has done more against "communism" than any U.S. government. In the Senate the GOP picked up five seats to leave the Democrats with a bare majority of one. Sen. Owen Brewster, chairman of the Republican senate campaign committee, was jubilant:

> "We have gained a victory of quality, if not of quantity. We have taken the majority leader, the assistant majority leader, and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee."

These were some of the results of the voting:

OHIO: Sen. Robert A. Taft ("Mr. Republican") won handily against State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson. CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers and railroad brotherhoods united to defeat the father of the Taft-Hartley Act, but Democratic state and national organizations made less than a token campaign, gave little or no support to their own candidate. Ferguson, in fact, was on the ballot only because leading Democrats in the state declined to run. Pre-election strategy indicated the White House wanted to see Taft re-elected (GUARDIAN, Jan. 30, June 28, 1950.) Democratic Gov. Frank Lausche, who was re-elected, not only maintained a hands-off poclly throughout the campaign but once announced he might vote for Taft.

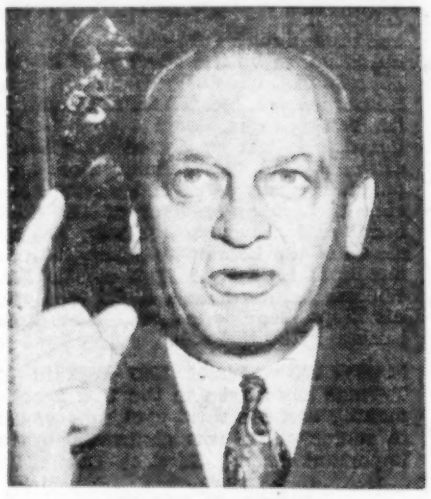
By his victory "Mr. Republican" now becomes a leading contender for his party's nomination for President in 1952. His main campaign issue: Harry Truman is responsible for high prices, high taxes and the world strength of communism.

ILLINOIS: Scott W. Lucas served two terms in the Senate, was majority leader of Harry Truman's Democrats, was recognized as the key Administration figure in the upper chamber. In that capacity he steered all major Fair Deal legislation — FEPC, civil rights, Taft-Hartley Act repeal, all the bright promises—to defeat. His last achievement was a parliamentary maneuver which insured passage of the McCarran police state law.

On Tuesday Illinois voters retired Mr. Lucas, elected in his place Everett M. Dirksen, former Republican member of Congress and the candidate of the Chicago **Tribune.** Lucas campaigned on communism, the atom bomb and his profile. Republicans also captured the office of sheriff of Cook County (Chicago) from Police Capt. Daniel A. Gilbert, known as the richest cop in the world. Charged with tie-ins with the underworld, he told the Senate Crime Investigating Subcommittee that his income of $45,000 a year came from stock market operations and betting on baseball and football games.

Democratic Boss Jake Arvey took the news badly and announced his resignation as Cook County Chairman of the Democratic Party. He said:

> "I think the war developments in the last four days had more to do with it than anything else. There was that headline that asked if this was the start of World War III. I don't think the defeat of Lucas was anything but Korea."



SCOTT W. LUCAS
The baiting was too soft

All but two Progressive Party candidates had been ruled off the ballot. Both of those were swamped. In Chicago's 42d Ward Charles McCord running for state representative drew close to 3,000 votes. In the 1st District, Sam Parks, PP concentration candidate, polled less than 1,000.

IOWA: Albert J. Loveland resigned his post as Under-secretary of Agriculture, captured the Democratic primary nomination for the Senate with a hard-hitting campaign in behalf of the Brannan Farm Plan, promised to make that the key issue of the elections. But then the turn came and the Administration ran out on its pledge to farmers.

Once nominated, Loveland made no mention of the Brannan Plan, concentrated instead on criticizing his Republican opponent, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, for lack of attendance at Senate Agriculture Committee meetings. Hickenlooper campaigned on a straight anti-Administration platform and won. Returned to office also was Republican Gov. William S. Beardsley.

MICHIGAN: Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democrat, backed by top labor leaders, was being nosed out of the race by ex-Gov. Harry F. Kelly, Republican, at press time. Kelly had campaign against "labor bosses" and socialism. Among the issues up for decision was a witch-hunting constitutional amendment making "subversion" a crime and establishing a statewide secret police. Results of PP candidates were not yet known.

FLORIDA: Stetson Kennedy, "peace and equality" candidate who had waged a write-in campaign for Senator, was denied the right to vote when he entered the polls at Switzerland, Fla. The charge was based on a state law forbidding the carrying of any "memoandum or paper" into the polling booth. Kennedy, testing the ruling which would make write-ins harder, had a piece of his own literature in his hand, including write-in instructions. He was arrested, released from jail but ordered to appear in court on Thursday.

COLORADO: Sen. Eugene D. Millikin, powerful Republican, seemed to be winning over CIO-backed Democrat John A. Carroll. There was no news from the race of independent progressive Tillman H. Erb for Congress from the 1st CD.

WISCONSIN: Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) stumped for his colleague Sen. Alexader Wiley and seemed to have won a third term for him. Wiley was leading Thomas Fairchild, Democrat. Republican Walter J. Kohler was also ahead of his Democratic rival, Carl W. Thompson, in the race for governor.

MISSOURI: In what seemed clearly

an anti-Truman year, the President's home state appeared to have sent a Democrat—Thomas C. Hennings Jr.—to

(Continued on following page)

How the money-power ganged up on Marcantonio

IN the three-party (Dem.-Rep.-Lib.) gang-up against Vito Marcantonio in New York's 18th CD, a coalition of big money-power unprecedented in history had put up cash to oust the one 100% progressive voice from Congress. Here, from the official list, are some of the host of wealthy contributors to the campaign of the three-party candidate James G. Donovan, whose sole plank was that in voting for the people Marcantonio "followed the Communist Party line:"

Rockefeller Orbit

LAURANCE ROCKEFELLER, son of John, Jr.: pres. & director, Rockefeller Bros.; director, Chase Natl. Bank, Eastern Airlines, Rockefeller Center, Intl. Nickel.

ALTA ROCKEFELLER PRENTICE, daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

JOHN (JOCK) WHITNEY, of the Whitneys who were partners with Rockefeller in the old Standard Oil Trust; director, Rockefeller's Freeport Sulphur Co.; senior partner, J. H. Whitney & Co.

CHARLES SHIPMAN PAYSON, married to Jock's sister Joan; director Mellon's American Rolling Mill; patron, James Forrestal & Stuart Symington; leading backer of Merwin K. Hart.

MRS. JOHN T. PRATT, of the Brooklyn Pratts who also made their fortune in Standard Oil, now control Brooklyn Trust.

WILLIAM HALE HARKNESS and MRS. GRANT HARKNESS of the Harkness family, also original partners in Standard Oil.

CHARLES S. McCAIN: former pres., Chase Natl. Bank; pres., Dillon Read; director Rockefeller's Corn Products Refining Co., Mogan-Rockefeller Intl. Paper, B. F. Goodrich, Natl. Cash Register, American Viscose. (Another Dillon Read contributor was AUGUST BELMONT.)

CARL J. SCHMIDLAPP: director, Chase Natl., General Foods, Punta Allegre Sugar, Cuban Atlantic Sugar, several insurance companies.

EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER, pres., Eastern Air Lines.

Rockefeller-Morgan

EDWIN S. WEBSTER: former N.Y. state chairman of America First; senior partner, Kidder Peabody & Co., Morgan-dominated investment house; director, Stone & Webster (Boston public utility firm close to Standard Oil group and to White, Weld & Co., investment bankers), Rockefeller's Freeport Sulphur.

Schroder-Rockefeller

V. LADA MOCARSKI: vice-pres. & director, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. (of the Anglo-German-U.S. Schroder banking combine which boosted Hitler to power).

VICTOR EMANUEL: front man for Schroder interests; chairman & pres. Avco Mfg. Co; pres. & director, Standard Power & Light; director, Republic Steel, N.Y. Shipbuilding (with the Harrimans).

Harris Upham

GEORGE UPHAM HARRIS, HENRY UPHAM HARRIS, C.D. GREEN, JAMES BURNS: all partners of Harris Upham & Co., once close to Rockefeller. Henry is a director of

Texas Co., American Steel Foundries, Chemical Bank & Trust.

Mellons

W. H. COLVIN, JR.: pres., Mellon's Crucible Steel Co.

GEORGE D. WOODS: director, First Boston Corp. (Mellon-Rockefeller securities).

Morgan & Morgan Orbit

HENRY S. MORGAN: son of J. P. Morgan; partner, Morgan Stanley & Co., Morgan investment bank; director, General Electric, Kennecott Copper, Pullman Standard Mfg. Smelting & Refining, General Cable, Revere Copper & Brass.

HAROLD STANLEY: partner, Morgan Stanley.

JOHN W. DAVIS: partner, Morgan law firm, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl; director, Morgan's Guaranty Trust, Mutual Life Insurance, American Telephone & Telegraph, U. S. Rubber (Morgan-DuPont-Kuhn Loeb).

ALLEN WARDWELL: director, Morgan law firm.

MRS. GEORGE WHITNEY: wife of chairman of board (until last week pres.) J. P. Morgan & Co.

LESLIE CASSIDY: vice-pres. & director, Morgan's Johns-Manville Co.

FREDERICK OSBORN: son of Alice Dodge of Phelps Copper Dodges, now controlled by Morgan.

CHARLES D. HILLES: director, Morgan's Bankers Trust, N. Y. Life Insurance, Otis Elevator, American Smelting & Refining (Morgan-Rockefeller-Guggenheim), Anglo-Chilean Nitrate, General Cable, several insurance companies.

ORIE R. KELLY: pres., Lawyers Trust, bank of Tammany (real estate, construction, public utilities) until it was taken over recently by Morgan's Bankers Trust; now director, Bankers Trust.

FORTUNE PETER RYAN, grandson of Thomas Fortune Ryan, traction king and stock market operator; vice-pres. Royal Typewriter.

CLENDENIN RYAN: T. F. Ryan grandson; director, Morgan's Intl. Tel. & Tel.

WILLIAM R. ROVENSKY, partner Hornblower & Weeks.

Vanderbilt, Harriman, Astors

HAROLD VANDERBILT: director, Morgan's First Natl. Bank and Pullman Co., N. Y. Central RR and 27 other railroads; big N. Y. real estate owner.

E. ROLAND HARRIMAN: partner, Brown Bros. Harriman; director American Bank Note Co.; Anaconda Copper; Newsweek; six railroads; several insurance companies.

VINCENT ASTOR: one of biggest N. Y. real estate owners.

Guggenheim Interests

ROGER W. STRAUSS: married to Gladys Guggenheim; pres., American Smelting & Refining; director, General Cable, Revere Copper & Brass, N.Y. Life Insurance, Federal Mining & Smelting. Chief backer of Dewey.

DONALD C. DALLAS: director, American

Duponts

JOHN J. RASKOB: until his death vice-pres. and director, Empire State.

Lehman & Kuhn Loeb

CARL W. PAINTER: partner, Kuhn Loeb law firm, Cravath, Swaine & Moore; director, Shell Caribbean Oil, Tri-Continental Oil.

PAUL MAZUR: partner, Lehman Bros.; director, Allied Stores, Bloomingdale's, Western Union, Federal Dept. Stores, Dayton Rubber.

ARTHUR BUNKER: director, Lehman Corp.; pres. Climax Molybdenum. (Another Climax Molybdenum contributor was WALTER HOCHSCHILD, vice-pres. and director American Metal Co.)

NED E. DEPINET: pres., Radio Keith Orpheum.

LEWIS ROSENTEIL: director, Schenley Distilleries.

Brady Interests

GEORGE W. DAVISON: pres., Central Hanover Bank & Trust; director, United Fruit, Union Carbide & Carbon, Chrysler Corp. (Dominant interest in Central Hanover is the Brady family of Albany, heavily involved in N.Y. real estate and regular contributors to Tammany.)

THOMAS C. MEEKS: vice-pres., Central Hanover Bank and Trust.

EUSTIS PAINE: director, Central Hanover Bank & Trust, Great Northern Paper, Curtis Publishing Co., Penn. RR.

WILLIAM STEEL GRAY: trustee, Central Hanover Bank & Trust; director, General Foods, Union Carbide & Carbon, Phelps Dodge, Texas Co.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN: trustee of the Brady estate, pres. and director, Brady Security & Realty; director, Bank of Manhattan (Kuhn Loeb), several mining companies, Cuban sugar and Cuban railroads, Time Inc.

Other Contributors

T. J. SHANAHAN, Federal Bank & Trust Co., backer of former Mayor O'Dwyer.

RICHARD DE LA CHAPELLE of Lee, Higginson.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL of Blythe & Co.

Nine officers and directors of Proctor & Gamble, to which Secy of Commerce Sawyer is linked through his law firm.

(Continued from preceding page)
the Senate, thereby retiring Republican Sen. Forrest C. Donnell, always bitterly anti-Truman. It was one of the President's few happy returns of the day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The inner-party feud of the Republicans proved no threat to maverick Sen. Charles W. Tobey, well on his way to re-election. Following Tobey's bitter primary battle with Wesley Powell, Powell entered a write-in candidacy but drew few votes.

CALIFORNIA: Progressives had warned that if James Roosevelt, Democrat, did not stop campaigning as if evacuation of the west coast were the key issue, his opponent, Republican Gov. Earl Warren, would have no trouble succeeding himself. At press time Warren was well ahead. Roosevelt's chances for a Presidential nomination were waning.

In the Senatorial race Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who had failed to

HELEN G. DOUGLAS
The bogey man won

match a promising domestic program with a vigorous peace program, seemed to be beaten by Rep. Richard M. Nixon who could red-bait more expertly. The Independent Progressive Party had put up no candidates in the race.

No word was received at press time concerning the race of IPP candidates.

The recall of Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles seemed to be failing. The move had been started more than a year ago by the IPP. Bowron's regime has been marked by exposures of fraud, police tie-ups to organized prostitution, gambling, and complete failure to safeguard civil freedoms or labor rights. Robert W. Kenny, progressive Democrat, was a candidate for the office if the recall should be voted.

NEW JERSEY: Katharine Van Orden, PP candidate for Congress from the 12th CD, polled 2,200 votes, compared with 5,700 in 1948. She lost to Republican Robert Keane. The state elected nine Republicans and five Democrats to Congress.

UTAH: Veteran Democrat Sen. Elbert Thomas was one of the Administration's casualties. He lost to Republican Wallace Bennett.

PENNSYLVANIA: Republicans made a clean sweep by sending Gov. James H. Duff to the U.S. Senate, retired Judge John S. Fine to the governor's chair; by defeating Sen. Francis J. Meyers, Senate Democratic whip, and Philadelphia City Treasurer Richardson Dilworth. They also retained control of the state's Congressional delegation, capturing at least 19 of 33 seats. Duff and Fine, who call themselves "liberal, progressive Republicans," defeated the old Grundy machine in the primaries, but campaigned chiefly on the charge that Democrats are "rubber stamps" for the Truman Administration and were unprepared for the Korean war.

Judge Michael A. Musmanno, Democratic candidate for lieut.-governor, campaigned solely on sensational red-baiting but went down to defeat. Republican Judge Blair F. Gunther more than matched Musmanno in red-baiting and was elected to a full 10-year term to the Superior Court.

CONNECTICUT. Democratic Gov. Chester Bowles, old-time Roosevelt New Dealer and once OPA chief, was turned out of office by the election of Republican John Davis Lodge, but Democratic Senator Brien McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, was re-elected by a handsome margin. McMahon, who campaigned largely as an independent and concentrated on control of the atom bomb and prevention of war, ran far ahead of the Demcratic ticket. With all but final returns in, Democratic Sen. William Benton held a slight lead over his Republican opponent, New York banker Prescott Bush.

MARYLAND: Since 1927 Millard E. Tydings has served in the U.S. Senate, making him the third ranking member in seniority. He was chairman of the important Armed Services Committee and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. He headed a subcommittee that investigated charges by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wisc.) that the State Department was full of communists, called the accusations a hoax and a fraud.

McCarthy himself journeyed to Maryland to campaign against Tydings. On Tuesday the veteran Senator went down to defeat before Republican John Marshall Butler, a Baltimore lawyer and political unknown. Democratic Governor John Preston Lane Jr. was also swept out of office by Republican Theodore R. McKeldin.

THE WORLD

China in the spotlight as the Korean pot boils over

IN the mountains of North Korea along the borders of Manchuria, the fiercest fighting of the whole Korean war had flared up. Gen. MacArthur's forces were pushed back as much as 50 miles. New forces from China, numbering about 30,000 according to front reports, had entered the war on North Korea's side. Huge power dams on the Yalu River along the frontier feed the industries of Manchuria as well as North Korea. Most U.S. sources assumed Chinese had crossed the Yalu to protect the power installations.

From Peking came a joint declaration by all parties in the coalition government pledging support to Chinese who "voluntarily undertake the sacred task of resisting America, aiding Korea, protecting their homes and defending their country." Pointing out that the U. S. had ignored China's "warning" in crossing the 38th Parallel, it said:

> U.S. imperialists are copying the old trick of the Japanese bandits—first invading Korea and then invading China. Everyone knows Korea is a small country, but that its strategic position is very important. Just as with the Japanese imperialists in the past, the main objective of U.S. aggression on Korea is not Korea itself but China.

"OFFENSIVE ALIENS": Peking's **People's Daily News** said China had evidence of specific U.S. plans to invade it, and that "people of all classes" were volunteering. MacArthur issued a statement, as commander of the U.S.-British-Turkish forces fighting for South Korea under the UN flag, complaining that "the Communists" in moving "alien troops" across the Yalu had committed "one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness of historic record." In a report to the UN identifying alleged Chinese units in North Korea and complaining that guns on the Manchurian side of the border had brought down U.S. planes, MacArthur indicated confirmation of China's repeated charges of violations of her borders by U.S. aircraft. The report offered no proof that the Chinese were not volunteers. But MacArthur, who has often called for the U.S. to retake China for Chiang Kai-shek, was pressing for UN sanction for action against China.

The Peking all-party statement emphasized that China believes now as before that "the Korean question should be solved in a peaceful way and the aggressive forces of the imperialists should be withdrawn from Korea." Speeches in Moscow at the 33rd anniversary of the Russian revolution underlined Soviet friendship for Korea and China but equally emphasized Soviet desire to live in peace with the U.S.

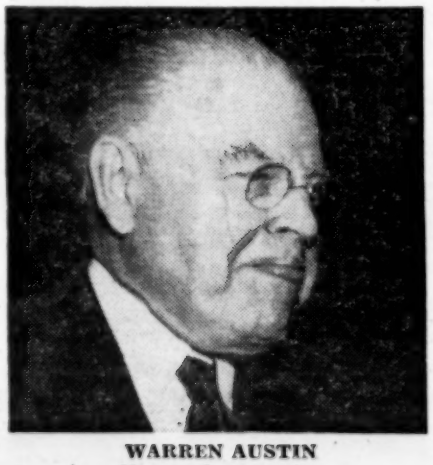
But it was clear to all that, as a result of MacArthur's crossing of the 38th Parallel with U. S. forces in defiance of the warnings of most of Asia, a situation that could easily plunge the world in war was shaping up in Korea.

TENSION & CAUTION: Fears of full-scale war created great tension at Lake Success. U.S. delegate Austin demanded an emergency meeting of the Security Council. The Interim Committee on Korea adopted a resolution which in effect told China to respect the Korean frontier and that its Manchurian frontier would in turn be respected. The move, initiated by the State Dept., amounted, some sources said, to a green light to MacArthur to act as he sees fit.

The N.Y. **Times** reported "a growing feeling" among delegations that New China should be present at any discussion of the MacArthur charges. The paper added:

> A number of Security Council delegations today continued to urge caution. . . . As the spokesman of one great power delegation put it, the Chinese so far were only in the war on a small scale . . . it would be unwise for the participating UN powers to rush into action. . . .

"SUMMON" CHINA: The Security Council, after refusing a Soviet request for clarification of the agenda, and overriding Soviet objections to it, heard Soviet delegate Malik ask that China be invited to participate. Austin asked threateningly, should the UN "invite these aggressors or do something else to them?" He demanded that the Council tell China to get out of Korea or else. He quoted many statements by government leaders that the U.S. has no aggressive designs on China. (He neglected to mention one made by Asst. Secy. of State Dean Rusk in Portland, Ore., last month, to the effect that "dismemberment of China" is a possibility.) Finally Austin proposed that China be "summoned," not invited, to participate.



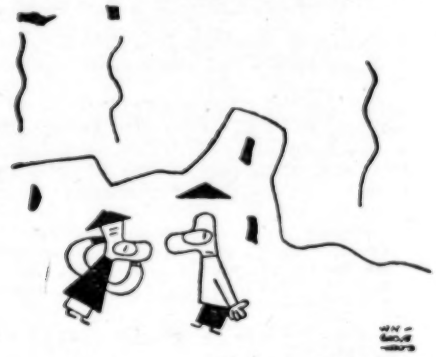
WARREN AUSTIN
He posed a question

Malik cited the Charter, numerous precedents, and common sense to argue that China must be heard. He said:

> "I shall be revealing no secret if I say that during the discussions on the question of appointing a Secretary General, one of the delegates said: 'What can we do? know this is illegal. But we have the U. S. noose around our necks and the rope is very sharp.' "

Sir Gladwyn Jebb said Britain favored China's presence and urged the Council to take no decisive steps until Chinese representatives arrive. By a vote of 8 to 2, China was invited to take part in the discussion on the MacArthur report.

INTO TIBET: Two thousand miles from Korea, Chinese armies were approaching Lhasa, the capital of Tibet—a mountainous, little-known land twice the size of Texas and with a population of 3,000,000 (mostly nomads). Tibet's status has been vague but it has been



Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Now they're talking of liberating Formosa"

recognized for half a century as a dependency of China. Peking has long openly proclaimed its intention to integrate Tibet into New China. Accrdng to the N.Y. **Times** New Delhi correspondent on Nov. 7:

> The masses of Tibetans, having known only exploitation by the Lamaistic government are willing, without reservation, to aid the Communists, since from their viewpoint no change can be worse than the present regime.

But Chinese progress into Tibet provoked a sharp exchange of notes between India and China. India protested "the invasion of Tibet." China replied that Tibet is an internal problem and accused the Tibetan delegation, which has been on its way to Peking for many months, of having been delayed in India by "outside instigation.'" This India bitterly denied.

Before the end of World War II the British had considerable influence in Tibet; since World War II the U.S. has been working to become the paramount influence. Returning a year ago from an unspecified mission to Lhasa, Lowell Thomas reported that the 15-year-old ruler—the Dalai Lama—was on our side in the struggle against communism. Thomas urged that arms be sent to the Dalai Lama at once.

Britain reacted by signing a treaty with Nepal, feudal state bordering on Tibet. Nepal has been Britain's reserve for mercenaries—the Ghurka regiments which are now fighting the Malayan liberation movement. U.S. businessmen have recently been touring Nepal where the U.S. set up a legation for the first time in 1948.

"Liberation" in..Korea

In Seoul, S. Korea's Assembly raised the question whether Rhee could govern even in S. Korea when it refused by 100 to 21 to confirm his choice for Premier. A petition signed by members of the Assembly (number undisclosed) called on the entire Rhee Cabinet to resign because it was responsible for the war. Firing squads were working overtime in what the U.S. press called "liberated" Korea. The London **Times** correspondent reported Oct. 25 that while

> . . . impotent UN officials are preparing reports, persecution and murder by the South Korean police continues. . . . In the police station of Poopyang, flying the UN flag, only a few miles from Seoul, the crimes committed within its walls are not the outcome of civil strife but the accepted methods of the South Korean police sent from Pusan to eradicate communism. On the day I visited this police station, 290 men and women and seven babies were

(Continued on following page)

detained in there. They were removed from the cells only for interrogation.

Interrogation means beatings with rifle butts and the insertion of splinters under the fingernails. No attempt was made to hide these methods. During that morning a rifle butt was shattered on the back of one prisoner, and two women, one of them a mother suckling a baby, were also interrogated. The mother confessed to having joined the Communist Party a month before, while two men denied any sympathy or formal affiliation. However, they were beaten into insensibility. A police sergeant said that the interrogation would proceed when they regained consciousness. . . .

Most of the non-Korean members of the UN forces are aware of this but feel either too helpless to intervene or believe the attention drawn to reprisals would be excellent material for Communist propaganda.

FREEDOMS

McCarran board asks prayers

THE CEREMONIES were brief. The five members of President Truman's new Subversive Activities Control Board stood before a judge in a Washington courtroom and mumbled after him a series of oaths of loyalty and pledges of purity. When it was over, its chairman Seth W. Richardson said: "Pray for us." The Board was in business. Its first jobs: to find quarters to work in, funds to operate on. It thought it might be ready to tackle its first case—to force the Communist Party and all its members to register—by Dec. 1. The FBI ordered all its employes back to the six-day week. The Justice Dept. estimated that eventual over-all enforcement of the new McCarran Law would cost $20,000,000 a year.

The Board started out with an injunction suit hanging over its head to restrain it from trying to enforce the law. Around the country opposition mounted. Attorney Osmond K. Fraenkel denounced it before an audience of 500 law students and faculty members of Cornell University. Louis H. Pink, head of New York's Blue Cross plan, told the annual convention of the American Mutual Alliance in Boston that the law is "extreme, unfair, unworkable . . . plainly contravening constitutional rights." The Denver **Post** editorialized against it. The AFL Molders Union in Cleveland demanded its repeal.

DOWN WITH "ALIENS"! The government's round-up of foreign-born considered subversive, and its attempt to hold them indefinitely without bail, was running into some snags. A few courageous judges were still hewing to basic U.S. Constitutional safeguards of "the blessings of liberty": in Chicago, Seattle, St. Louis, San Francisco and Dallas a total of 12 victims of midnight raids were released in habeas corpus proceedings. But well over 30 were still detained at the end of the week in seven other cities. The drag-net was still out for more.

In Chicago Asst. U.S. Atty. Benjamin Caruso presented this argument to Federal Judge William J. Campbell:

> "Wherever you have an alien, I say to this court, you have an enemy alien, I think he should be treated accordingly."

Judge Campbell was not impressed. He ruled that the Attorney General had acted "arbitrarily" and "in abuse of his discretion" in ordering the arrests and sought "untrammeled discretion in refusing bail." Ordering three victims released, the judge said:

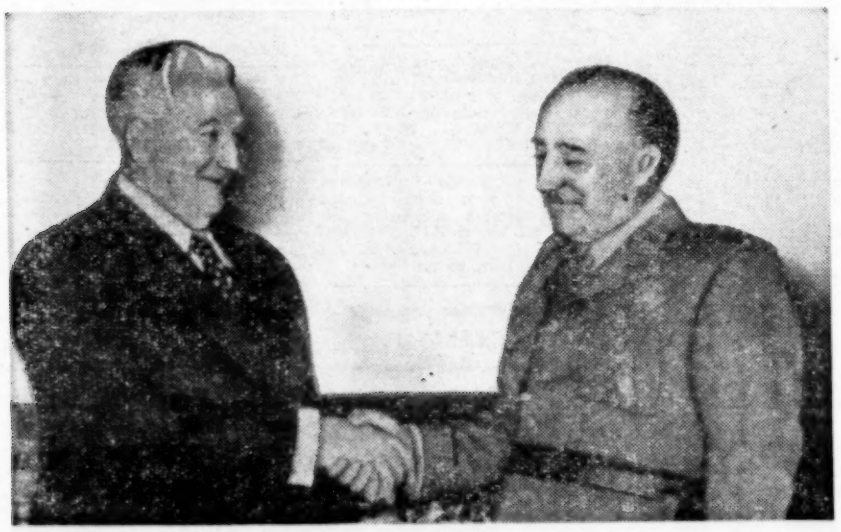
> "They have not had their day in court and we are asked to confine them in jail until it pleases the Attorney General to try them. . . . Today maybe we can do it to the Communists, then tomorrow we can do it to a Republican or, what is worse, a Democrat."

Two others were later freed on the same grounds.

"WE DEVOUTLY RESOLVE": In Dallas, Tex., Federal Judge William H. Atwell had this to say as he ordered the release of Jose Estrada:

> "There is no room in America for star chamber proceedings. . . . Our form of government, the perpetuation of which is the big question of today, in which we are all tremendously interested and which we devoutly resolve shall not fail, is for the very purpose of protecting the individual, for securing him against illegal arrest, deportation or imprisonment. He must have his day to be heard and to be defended, if necessary by counsel; to have witnesses, if necessary, and such hearings must be public."

Commenting on the authority granted the Attorney General under the McCarran Act, the judge said the court "trembles at the thought of such power in the hands of an individual." The Dallas **Morning News** applauded him editorially.



SEN. McCARRAN and FRANCO
The sign of the times

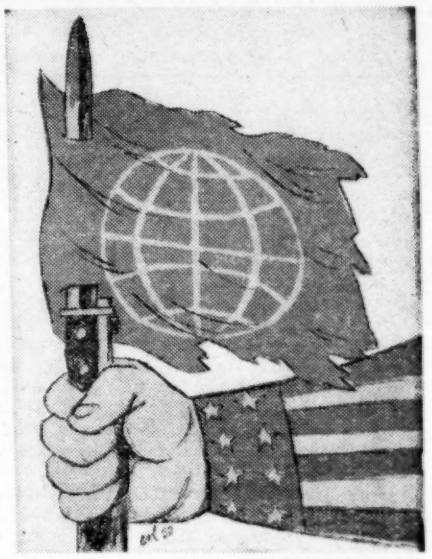
UNITED NATIONS

'Hooverized' UN votes posy to dictator Franco

THE UN Charter, signed by 51 nations in 1945, was in shreds last week as a result of the U.S. drive to transform UN into what the **Wall St. Journal** called the "Anti-Communist Grand Alliance." The paper acknowledged that the Acheson Plan, which strips the Security Council of much of its power, implements ex-President Hoover's suggestion "to get along without the Soviets." The General Assembly approved the Plan 52-5 last week. "It is a reversal," commented the **Journal**, of "the very concept of the UN."

At Flushing Meadows the Hooverization of UN was underlined by the reappointment (in violation of the Charter) of Trygve Lie as Secy. General; the whitewash of Syngman Rhee, (now defying UN orders in North Korea) by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea John Muccio; and the vote to repeal the ban on Spain. Thomas J. Hamilton wrote in the N.Y. **Times**:

> The sober truth is that some members of the overwhelming majority that voted for them (Lie's reappointment, Acheson Plan, action on Korea) entertain considerable doubts about their legality.



Szpilki, Warsaw
New UN banner

TRYGVE LIE: The Charter says the Secy. General must be appointed on recommendation of the Security Council (with the Big Five voting unanimously). Russia refused to support Lie's re-election, but after the U.S. refused even to consider any other candidate Lie was reappointed by a 46 to 5 vote in the Assembly. Australia and Kuomintang China joined the entire bloc of Arab countries in abstaining.

Lie's decision to stay in the race, when one of the two great powers opposed him, lent color to the Soviet charge that he lacked the disinterestedness to be an international civil servant. He was reported by **The Nation** to have asked Mexico's Padilla Nervo (one of several alternative candidates the Russians proposed) to write to Vishinsky saying he wouldn't run. Padilla Nervo replied "with mild irony" that since he had not announced his candidacy he couldn't announce his withdrawal. But Lie still insisted he "tell the press."

SPAIN: In 1946 the UN barred Franco's Spain from UN Specialized Agencies and asked member nations not to maintain ambassadors in Madrid. Last week the Assembly's Political Committee voted 37 to 10 to lift this ban—an obvious first move toward bringing Franco into the UN, instigated by the U.S. with Latin American nations used as a front. Voting against lifting the ban were the Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia, Israel, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay. These nations abstained: Britain, France, Australia, Burma, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden. Madrid dispatches said the UN vote was interpreted in Spain as moral approval of the Franco regime.

(In New York the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee asked that messages protesting repeal of the ban be sent to U.S. delegate Warren Austin at 2 Park Av., N.Y.C. A Free Spain Rally will be held Nov. 14 at the Hotel Capitol.)

The background to Puerto Rico: Behind the assassination attempt

ON the warmest Nov. 1 in history President Truman was taking an early afternoon nap in his temporary Washington residence, Blair House. Two men approached the house from opposite directions and opened fire with automatic pistols. In a three-minute gun battle with Presidential guards, one of the men and one policeman were killed, the other gunman and two policemen wounded.

The gunmen were Oscar Collazo and Giselio Torresola, members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Their object, the wounded Collazo said later, was to assassinate the President. Thirty-five minutes after the shooting, the President calmly left for a ceremony at Arlington Cemetery.

These were the events leading up to the universally-condemned act of desperation—the fifth attempt on a President's life in U.S. history:

COLONIAL REFERENDUM: On July 3, 1950, President Truman signed an Act providing for a referendum in Puerto Rico on whether its people want "their own Constitution." The Constitution Act calls for amendments to the 1917 Colonial Charter, leaving the U.S. supreme over the courts, laws, and economic life of the island. Registration for the June, 1951 referendum was set for Nov. 4, 1950.

The Act had the full support of Luis Munoz Marin, named first "native Governor" (Truman's words) in 1948. His Popular Democratic Party was founded in 1938 on the platform "Bread, Land and Liberty"; but today he is probably the most hated figure in Puerto Rican history, heading a police regime riddled by corruption and subservient to U.S. banks and sugar firms. In 1948 he won about 60% of the vote. Since then popular opposition has grown so strong, and his own party rank and file so discontented that he tried to cancel the Nov. 4 registration in order to hold the referendum on the basis of the 1948 vote.

The vigorous agitation of the Independence Party (P.I.P.) prevented this. Munoz Marin then tried to crush the P.I.P. and the progressive movement by a reign of terror.

PROVOCATION THAT WORKED: The Nationalist Party of Pedro Albizu Campos, 1,500-strong, fiercely dedicated to independence but without faith in people or mass action, played into Munoz Marin's hands by responding to his provocations. On Oct. 30 Nationalists fired on Marin's palace in San Juan; elsewhere bombed and burned police stations; captured two towns. The revolt was called the most serious in 50 years. When news of it came to New York, Nationalist Oscar Collazo, a metal polisher, borrowed $100 from his wife in their Bronx tenement to go and "join the revolution." He had decided to try and kill President Truman.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
The word was nationalism

In Puerto Rico, where the revolt was quelled in 48 hours, the attempted assassination was quickly followed by the rounding up of Munoz Marin's political opponents. More than 1,000 trade unionists, leaders and members of the Independence Party and Communists were put behind bars. (Some 750 were released after the registration). The Independence Party, which had been expected to make great gains, decided to boycott the registration held under the guns of Munoz Marin's militia. Registration was naturally far below expectations. Munoz Marin called a special session of the legislature to enact tigher "anti-subversive" laws.

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(More background material on Puerto Rico next week).

PEACE

'Traitors' to war are unmoved by accusations of the world's 'fatheads'

ON Oct. 26 U.S. delegate to the UN Warren Austin called signers of the Stockholm Peace Pledge "traitors to their country." He did not say whether he thought the more than 2,000,000 American "traitors"—including thousands of the country's best and greatest minds—should be jailed or beheaded. Last week one great American, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, paused briefly from his labors for peace to classify Austin as "the fat-headed leader of our UN delegation."

The U.S. had no monopoly on fatheads. In London Premier Attlee told an audience that the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, England, Nov. 13 to 19, will actually be a "bogus forum of peace with the real aim of sabotaging national defense." He openly warned that his government might bar some delegates:

> "There must . . . be a reasonable limit to our toleration of those who try by misrepresentation to undermine the liberties of free countries."

COMING TOGETHER: But the one-quarter of the world's population who have signed the Pledge calmly completed plans to send 3,000 delegates to Sheffield. In Attlee's own England signature collections were accelerated. Among the newest signers were four world-famous Britons: sculptor Jacob Epstein, conductor Sir Adrian Boult, author Compton MacKenzie, actress Dame Sybil Thorndike. The first British delegate to be elected turned out to be Herbert Howarth, leading unionist and an employe of Vickers in Sheffield —one of the world's great arms plants.

Daily Worker, London

"Blimey—three months for attending a peace conference, six months for making a speech, and a couple of years for thinking."

In at least 24 countries national conferences to elect delegates had been held by last week. In the U.S. 36 delegates from every part of the country had already been elected. In the U.S.S.R. 1,200 Partisans of Peace delegates met for three days, chose as their 65 delegates the most illustrious group of Soviet citizens ever to go abroad together. They included the Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church, the country's eight top writers, three top film producers, two of its top composers, the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, scientists, actors, fliers, factory workers and tractor drivers.

From China came the announcement that 190,191,794 persons—40% of the total population—had signed the Stockholm Pledge. A goal of 200,000,000 signatures was set by the time of the congress. In four countries—Italy, France, Poland, Hungary—50,000,000 Catholics had signed the Pledge.

"TRAITORS" GALORE: Working along its own lines for peace, the Council of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies made itself liable to a charge of traitor from fat-heads. A council resolution adopted with no opposition and only two abstentions,

> . . . again asks the governments in the most urgent manner possible to put into force effective measures to prevent and exclude the use of blind weapons of atomic energy and of any other similar effect as being incompatible with the honor and the conscience of the peoples.

● A group of 63 prominent Americans on Oct. 31 called upon Mr. Truman to explore every possibility for "peace through negotiations."

● A sponsoring committee of 27 leading citizens called an Emergency Conference on China and Saving the Peace to be held in New York City on Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

The world was simply full of traitors to war.

THE LAW

Marzani delegation to seek his parole

CARL MARZANI earned himself a brilliant record in World War II, won commendation from many top-level government and military agencies for invaluable services. But Marzani was an anti-fascist; after the war his services were forgotten, his beliefs looked into. He was charged with false statements when he told a State Dept. official that he had not been a member of the Communist Party in 1939 and 1940. Tried and convicted, the case went twice to the Supreme Court, twice got a split decision.

Marzani now has been in prison 20 months, has three times been denied parole, although 1,000 prominent Americans petitioned for his release when he had served his minimum one year.

CARL MARZANI
The record was forgotten

Last week Marzani seemed doomed to serve his full three years to the day unless friends and supporters came to his aid. For an infraction of rules of the federal prison at Danbury, Conn.—involving the manuscript of a book on which he was working—he was punished with removal of all privileges, including the reconsideration of parole, and forfeit of 165 days—five and one-half months—earned by good conduct.

DELEGATION TO CAPITAL: Removed from Danbury—where he could be visited by his wife and two small children who live in New York—he was last week in Lewisburg, Pa. federal prison awaiting transfer to the big government prison at Atlanta, Ga., where it would be impossible for his family to see him.

The Committee in Defense of Carl Marzani has appealed for letters to be written to James V. Bennett, Commissioner of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C., urging leniency and restoration of his good conduct credits so that he will again be eligible for parole. Sympathizers are also asked to write to Chairman George A. Killinger of the Federal Board of Parole, Washington, urging favorable consideration of Marzani's case if he again becomes eligible.

On Nov. 17 a delegation will call upon Commissioner Bennett, and perhaps on Dr. Killinger, in Washington with a plea for Marzani's parole.

They die unless—

IN Martinsville, Va., the trials ran with belt-line precision. The charge: rape. The victims: seven young Negroes. Folks came from all around to watch the show; a trial a day for seven days, seven convictions, seven sentences of death. The woman in the case testified, then disappeared and has not been seen since. All the juries were white. All appeals were denied, despite strong indications of frame-up. All pleas for leniency to Gov. Battle were turned down.

Last week the dates for the executions were drawing near. Some of the seven were to die on Nov. 17, the others on Nov. 20.

With but two days to spare, the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven planned an eleventh-hour, desperate effort to save the seven lives. On Nov. 15 a nationwide delegation—drawing its members from every part of the country—will convene in Richmond for a meeting with the Governor and other state officials to demand pardons for the seven. (A similar delegation to Mississippi last July saved the life of Willie McGee). Persons wishing to serve on the delegation can write to the Civil Rights Congress, Suite A, 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. 10, N. Y.

CALENDAR

New York-New Jersey

PROGRESSIVE PARTY ON THE AIR. Informative, penetrating discussion of the news by Katharine Van Orden. Every Mon., 8:45 p.m. Station WNJR, 1430 on the dial.

Chicago

CANDLELIGHT CABARET & DANCE —Sat., Nov. 18. 5 piece Orchestra. Floor Show, Fun, Frolic, Friendship, Food. Donation 75c. FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley Blvd. Benefit: Tenants Fighting Fund. Auspices: Chicago Tenants Action Council.

FOR REAL INTERESTING EVENING come to Farewell Party for the SHERWOODS. See outstanding new film THE HOLLYWOOD TEN. Sat., Nov., 11 at 8:30 p.m. Dr. & Mrs. Welcher, 6545 N. Richmond St. Donation $1.25, includes delicious hot supper. 50th Ward P.P.

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General

ELECTRIC TRAIN SETS. 25% discount till Nov. 15. Standard Brand Dist. 143 - 4th Av. (13th & 14th Sts.) N.Y.C. GR 3-7819.

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New York

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Los Angeles

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POTS & POCKETBOOKS

Tips on shopping for the table—listenin', men?

By Charlotte Parks

Food prices will go up for the next several months, but food controls aren't needed yet.
AGRICULTURAL SECY. BRANNAN at chain store convention, reported on Oct. 19.

THE smaller your income, the greater percentage you spend on food. Many families spend ⅓ of their income on food. With higher living costs, the proportion of families in the real lower-income brackets is increasing daily. The only place the average family can juggle or try to save money is on food.

THOUGHTFUL SHOPPING: More men are doing the family marketing than ever before, say the chain stores. First they go to help the wife carry home heavy bags—and carrying home heavy bags is no small factor in economical buying—then the man goes solo. Why not? The hero of the best-selling novel **Champion Road**—and an Englishman at that!—says that shared household activities are one of the secrets of happiness in marriage.

Restaurant men know the place to save real money is in the purchasing department. The price of coffee is a nightmare yet today you can save 10c per lb. on highly-advertised brands by buying it in an airproof paper bag instead of tins.

Price differences in different types of stores—the corner delicatessen, the chains, city markets — is unbelievable. It ranges from 25% to 100%. The other day in a New York city market hamburger was 25c per lb. when the frozen, packaged kind (only a little better quality) was 90c.

SAVING ON SIZE: Walk through any shopping center and you'll see apples, bananas, potatoes—of equal quality—at widely-different prices. You'll see cheaper grades which serve equally well for differing purposes.

For baking you want equal-sized potatoes; for mashing, irregulars are equally good; but the difference in price may be 50%. Small eggs are cheaper by weight than large eggs. Use the bigger eggs, if you must, for the table and the smaller for cooking or baking.

BUY IN BULK: You have more storage space than you think. Why buy toilet paper or soap or canned milk one at a time when you are paying good money for the privilege and making more work for yourself? In the refrigerator meat will keep three days or more.

Try new foods. The time has gone for getting into food ruts. The N.Y. **Compass** recently had a cartoon on the sporting page of a small boy saying to his astonished parents: "I don't care what baseball and football stars eat! What's its nutritive value?"

Don't pay unthinkingly for million-dollar advertising—the chains all carry canned goods under their own labels several cents cheaper than the widely-advertised brands.

RARE HOLIDAY GIFTS OR FOR YOUR OWN HOME

Damask Table Linen from the Old World

All pure linens, beautifully figured and woven, imported from the U. S. S. R., Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Erie. Because of the "Cold War," many of these world-famous European products are no longer available in American department stores. The GUARDIAN is able to offer its readers the following selection of exquisite, pure linens at prices lower by half than they once sold for in American stores.

Item	Description & Colors	Size in Inches	Reg. Value	Guardian Price
FROM RUSSIA:				
1	White with blue border	60x60	$ 6.50	$ 4.50
2a	White with colored border*	56x68	7.50	4.90
2b	White with colored border*	56x83	8.50	5.50
2c	White with colored border*	54x54	5.50	3.50
3	White flowers on white	56x68	7.50	4.90
	IN FLORAL COLORS:			
4a	Gold, purple, beige or blue	56x56	7.50	5.00
4b	Gold, green, brown or blue	56x68	9.50	6.00
4c	Rose, purple, pink, blue or gold	69x83	13.50	9.00
4d	Brown, gold purple or blue	56x83	12.50	8.00
	White with Blue Border			
5a	(with 6 napkins)	60x60	11.50	6.50
5b	(with 8 napkins)	60x83	17.50	10.50
5c	White on white with 6 napkins	69x83	20.00	15.00
	*Colored borders in lovely shades of rose, pink, gold, blue, purple. (In specifying colors or colored border, give 2 or 3 preferences)			
FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA:				
6	Pure linen double damask Hemstiched, 8 matching hemstitched napkins.	56x78	20.00	14.50 Cream color.
7	Pure linen. Open work design. 8 matching napkins.	58x78	20.00	13.00 Blue, gold, green
7a	Pure linen. Open work design. 8 matching napkins.	58x78	20.00	13.00 Blue, gold, green
8	Pure linen. White double damask Hemstitched. 12 matching napkins.	60x100	23.00	18.00 Floral design
9	Pure linen. Open work design. 12 matching napkins.	64x104	23.00	18.00 Gold, blue
9a	Pure linen damask. Floral design. 12 extra large napkins.	64x104	30.00	20.00 Blue, green, white
FROM BELGIUM:				
10	Rayon damask. Floral design. 8 matching napkins.	64x84	18.00	14.00 Grey, cream, blue, green
FROM EIRE:				
11	Pure linen white damask. 8 matching napkins	66x84	25.00	19.50
PILLOWCASES:				
12	Before hemming. Pure Irish linen. Threads drawn by hand	43x38		5.50 a pair
13	Domestic percale. No starch. Thread drawn hems			9.20 a doz.
TOWELS:				
14	Pure linen Kitchen Towel	18x34		7.50 per doz. plus postage
14a	Pure linen Kitchen Towel	16x32		6.75 per doz. plus postage
14b	Face Towels. Pure linen. Floral design	20x36		9.50 per doz. plus postage

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DOLLAR STRETCHER

Table linens at half the usual price

THE GUARDIAN'S OFFER of pure linen damask tablecloths (see below) is an unusual buy, as this department learned in an independent check.

Our survey found that department stores are selling 54x54 linen damask tablecloths at $6.98, more than double the $3 price for this size in the GUARDIAN'S special offer. Bloomingdale's, a large New York store with an outstanding linen department, charges $7.98 for a linen damask cloth in 63x63 size as compared to $4.90 for a cloth (56x68) and $5.50 for a cloth (56x83) in the GUARDIAN offer.

Many "cold cures" valueless

Not only the anti-histamine drugs, whose notoriously exaggerated ads have recently been curbed by the Federal Trade Commission, but many other products have little or no value in curing colds. Some, however, do provide temporary relief. Here's how the medical consultants of the American Medical Assn. rate various cold cures:

Nose drops, inhalants: Give temporary relief of the symptoms, but don't cure.

Gargle preparations: Have little practical value since they never actually reach the throat area. The act of gargling itself prevents that.

Aspirin: Helps make you more comfortable by relieving headache, fever and muscle pain, but has no influence on the infection process.

Steam inhalations: Genuinely helpful in the early stages by supplying moisture to the stricken upper respiratory passages.

Alcohol: The old remedy of a drink of whiskey actually is of some help in re-establishing circulation in chilled cutaneous and mucosal surfaces.

Cathartics and laxatives: Have no particular value; in fact, they may dehydrate you.

Rest in bed: One of the sanest and most effective measures, say the medics, especially if fever is present. Rest diminishes the severity of the cold, limits its spread to others and reduces the frequency of complications.

Discounts on toys

Buying clubs, informal groups of friends or neighbors and union locals can save substantially on good toys for Christmas through a special offer by Household Mart, 157 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn 27, N.Y. Discounts on the well-known brands of educator playthings are usually rare, and the prices are high. This firm, however, is offering discounts of 25 to 50% on such toys ordered by groups and shipped to one address. The maximum discounts are on order of at least $100, but worthwhile discounts are also available on orders as low as $13. For example, the well-known "Mak-A-Toy," a pull toy which comes apart to make four different toys, would come to $1.25. Regular retail price $2.50.

GAUGUIN: Women of Tahiti, Farm at the Pouldu.
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HOWARD FAST: How it feels to be a political prisoner in the U.S.A.

Last June Howard Fast, novelist, along with ten other members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, went to jail rather than turn over to the House Un-American Activities Committee the names of contributors. As one of the first political prisoners of our day, Fast began in last week's GUARDIAN to tell his story, from the time of the refusal of the final plea until the doors of the District of Columbia Prison shut behind him. Below is the final installment.

By Howard Fast

YOU CAN BECOME USED to a cell 5 feet by 7 feet. I did. It becomes your world; you adjust to it, live in it, and somehow time begins to pass.

This was our schedule: we woke at about six, made our beds, washed. Then the electric doors opened, and we stepped onto the balcony. Then we marched down to the end of the balcony, down the stairs, picked up tin trays and got our food. The food was not good; prison food is simply not good anywhere, in some places slop, in other places edible, but never good. There is money for everything else in the Federal system, but not for decent food for prisoners.

BREAD AND WATER: Yet you become used to it; you learn to eat it, and when you are hungry enough, you even relish it. There is one thing, however, worth noting. If you leave any food uneaten on your tray, you go into solitary confinement for 10 or 15 days, and solitary confinement on bread and water is as cruel and terrible a punishment as any the fascists devised. I saw men come out of the "hole" and they were not nice to look at.

After breakfast, we cleaned the cell. Then we read, if anything could be found to read. (The library gave us one book a week.) Cards, if one had cards; cigarettes, if one had them. Presently lunch. In the afternoon, an hour and a half of walking back and forth on the top tier. Time and more time. Then supper. (A meal took ten minutes, no more, head bowed, a spoon to eat with, and silence.) Then back in the cell until lights out at 9:30.

ONCE, THE SUN: This was a day, one day, any day. Once a week, we went out into the yard and saw the sky and the sunshine. Twice a week, we could buy cigarettes or candy. The rest—in the cell. I had only nine days of that, but men there, awaiting trial or hearing, had 20, 30, 50 or 100 days of that cell. Yet you learn to stand it, and after a few days, it becomes abnormally normal.

During those nine days I was in the District jail, John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo were brought in. George Marshall of the Civil Rights Congress was already there when we arrived, so the political prisoner population was considerable. But I saw my friends rarely, and during the nine days, by twos and threes, they were shipped out to the various penitentiaries of the Federal Prison System. On the morning of the ninth day, I was given my clothes, told to dress and come to the front. The doors opened for me, and downstairs Lyman R. Bradley and Dr. Edward K. Barsky joined me. We were given our possessions, handcuffed once again, and put into a car with two United States Marshals.

THE WORLD OUTSIDE: I wish I could tell you how it feels to see the outside world again after nine days of a cell. We didn't know where we were going, but it was change, motion, movement—and that was a tremendous lot. We were prisoners now. The handcuffs were not needed; we certainly had no intention of trying to escape from two heavily-armed marshals; we were prisoners and we accepted them.

We sat in the car and looked at the sunshine, the people walking around so free and so indifferent in their freedom, the streets of Washington, the soft, gracious Virginia countryside. Three hundred

Walt Partymiller in The Gazette & Daily, York, Pa.

miles we drove in that car, deeper and deeper into the wild and lovely mountains of West Virginia, until finally we came to the prison camp where Bradley and I were to serve the rest of our sentences —Mill Point. There we said goodby to Dr. Barsky, who was taken to Petersburgh Prison.

WALLS OF TREES: After the maddening, senseless, medieval closeness of the Washington jail, Mill Point prison camp was a blessing and a relief. It was still prison, but it was prison which returned to us some of our dignity as human beings.

There are no walls at Mill Point—unless you consider the almost impenetrable walls of forest which surround it—no cells, no bars, no punishment holes, no crashing electric gates. It is a labor camp, based on a sawmill, a quarry and a farm. A line of white posts serves instead of walls; and you do not cross them because the penalty for trying to escape can be five years added to your sentence. In any case, few men would escape from prison; men in prison are very much the same as men outside of prison, and escape means to be an outlaw forever.

DIGNITY OF WORK: At Mill Point, we slept in barracks, 88 men to a barracks. Our food was not much better than at Washington—how can it be at the allotted 42c per day per man?—but we ate in a mess hall and we were given knife and fork as well as spoon. There was a good library, and after work, we could walk around on the prison grounds and speak to whom we would. And best of all, at Mill Point we worked—for the hell of prison is idleness and boredom—we worked hard and long, and by and large we took pride in our work, and our work helped us to regain our dignity.

Mill Point is, I have been given to understand, the best thing in the way of a prison yet devised in America, and its warden is a wise and understanding man, an unusually fair-minded man. As best he can, he tries, with what limited facilities he has, to rehabilitate the men in his care. There are few rules at Mill Point, and almost no infractions of the few rules. The men live well together, respect each other, and by and large show a rare consideration for each other.

FIGHT FOR RESPECT: After a month there, Bradley and I were joined by Albert Maltz and Edward Dmytryk. The four of us—political prisoners—were treated no differently than the other prisoners, either by the administration or by the inmates. We consciously fought for respect, for we felt that as the first political prisoners there, we represented something vital and precious in American life.

On the other hand, Mill Point suffers the ills of the whole system. It is a jimcrow prison, with Negroes segregated in sleeping and in eating. Its educational program is timid and insufficient, as I have reason to know; for both Bradley and I served, during the evenings, as volunteer teachers for illiterates. The money allotted to the upkeep of the prison is never enough, and there are shortages of many things, clothes, high protein food, etc. Yet within the system the men who operate Mill Point do the best that can be done. It is just that the best partakes of the cruelty and senselessness of prison as a whole.

PART OF THE STRUGGLE: That we learned. We learned that no one is made better through being sent to prison, and many are made worse. For the political prisoner, jail is a part of the struggle for a better world, for justice and decency and honor and truth. In a whole sense, the political prisoner serves his country in the highest manner; jail is a part of that service; and he is put there by those who would destroy America.

For the criminal, however, jail is a senseless oppression, without content or meaning. Perhaps the most telling criticism of class society is that in five thousand years of operation, its method of dealing with lawbreakers has not progressed one inch.

GUARDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS

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From New China the GUARDIAN has secured exquisite woodcuts by the eminent artist Hwang Yung-yu. These have been printed as holiday greeting cards—suitable for Xmas or New Year's. Six distinctive designs, each as enchanting as the one depicted above.

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